

UNITED STATES PLEDGES AID TO FRANCE IMMEDIATELY IF GERMANY BEGINS AGGRESSION

A Special Agreement Is Entered Into to Protect France if the Terms of the Treaty of Versailles Do Not Assure France of Proper Security and Protection.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN ALSO SIGNED BY AMERICANS

The Treaties Will Be Submitted to the League of Nations to See if They Conform With the League's Covenant, and Then Will Go to Legislative Bodies for Ratification.

Paris, Wednesday, July 2 (By the Associated Press).—The texts of the agreements between France and the United States and France and Great Britain were given out by the foreign office late to-night.

The agreement with the United States cites articles of the peace treaty prohibiting Germany from fortifying either the right or left bank of the Rhine or assembling forces within 30 miles east of the Rhine, and provides, in case these provisions do not assure France proper security and protection, the United States is bound to come immediately to the aid of France if any unprovoked act of aggression is made against her by Germany.

It is provided that the treaty shall be submitted to the council of the league of nations, which will decide whether to recognize it as an engagement in conformity with the league covenant, and also that the treaty shall be submitted to the United States Senate and the French Parliament for approval.

The text of the treaty follows:

"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic are equally animated by a desire to maintain the peace of the world, so happily restored by the treaty signed at Versailles on June 28, which put an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German empire and terminated by the defeat of that power, and
"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic, fully convinced that an unprovoked aggression directed by Germany against France would not only violate at the same time the letter and spirit of the Versailles treaty to which the United States and France are parties, thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burden of unprovoked war, but that such aggression on the part of Germany would constitute an act repudiated by the treaty of Versailles as being against all the powers signatory to the treaty and calculated to trouble the peace of the world, involving inevitably and directly the states of Europe and indirectly the entire world, as experience has amply and unhappily demonstrated, and
"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic, having decided to conclude a treaty to realize these necessary ends, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state, specially authorized to that end by the president of the United States of America, and Georges Clemenceau, president of the council of ministers and minister of foreign affairs, specially authorized to that end by Raymond Poincaré, president of the French republic, have agreed upon the following:

"Article I.—The following stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine, are contained in the peace treaty signed with Germany at Versailles, June 28, 1919, by the United States of America, the government of the French republic and by the British empire, among other powers:
"Article XLII.—Germany is prohibited from maintaining or constructing fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank west of a line running 30 kilometres to the east of that river.
"Article XLIII.—In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden.
"Article XLIV.—In case Germany violates in any way the provisions of articles XLII and XLIII, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.
"In case these stipulations should not assure immediately to France appropriate security and protection, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her aid in case of any unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany.
"Article XLV.—The present treaty, couched in terms analogous to those of a treaty concluded on the same date and to the same end between Great Britain and the French republic, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will not enter into force until the moment when the latter is ratified.

"Article XLVI.—The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized by the council, deciding if occasion arise by majority, as an engagement in conformity with the covenant of the society. It will remain in force until, upon demand of one of the parties to the treaty, the council, deciding if occasion arise by majority, finds that the society itself assures sufficient protection.
"Article XLVII.—The present treaty shall be submitted to the French Parliament for approval and it shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States of America at the same time as the treaty of Versailles shall be submitted for assent to ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged at the time of deposit in Paris of the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles or as soon afterward as possible.
Then follow the signatures of M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing.

"The agreement between Great Britain and France, the text of which was also given out, corresponds with that between the United States and France, with an additional provision that the treaty imposes no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British empire unless and until it is approved by the Parliament of each dominion interested. This agreement is signed by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, David Lloyd George, British premier, and L. J. Balfour, British secretary of state for foreign affairs.

TOTAL FRENCH KILLED IN WAR WERE 1,366,000

Which Represents 16.2 Per Cent of the Total Mobilized Force of 8,410,000 —Loss in Army Far Above the Navy.

Paris, Wednesday, July 2.—The total French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially established up to the day of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, amounted to 1,366,000.

These figures were given the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Deputy Louis Marin in a report on the disposal of the effects of missing men.
The losses of the French army were 1,089,700 killed and 265,800 missing, or 16.2 per cent of the total mobilized force of 8,410,000.
The losses of the navy totaled 107,350, of which 5,521 were killed and 5,214 missing. The losses in the navy were 4.19 per cent of the complement.

RUMANIA NOT PLEASED WITH PEACE RESULTS

M. Bratiano, Prime Minister, Left Paris to Submit Matter to His Government.

Paris, July 3.—M. Bratiano, prime minister of Rumania, left last night for Bucharest to submit to his government the text of the treaty regarding that country.

"It is no secret," says the Petit Parisien, "that Rumania claims concerning Transylvania, Bessarabia and Benet are not satisfied by the treaty."

Public opinion in Rumania and Transylvania is such that M. Bratiano considers it impossible to take upon himself the responsibility for signing with-out first referring the matter to the government and gauging popular sentiment toward the convention. It is even possible he may resign, thus opening a ministerial crisis at Bucharest.

EVIDENCE IS ASKED

From Belgium to Be Used in Trial of German Officers.

Brussels, July 3.—Belgian municipalities have been invited to furnish the necessary documents to be used in the trial of German officers who are alleged to have committed atrocities during German occupation of Belgium.

COMMISSIONS NAMED TO CONTINUE PEACE WORK

John Foster Dulles of United States Heads Commission to Execute the German Treaty—Twenty-Seven Notes Received from Austria.

Paris, Wednesday, July 2 (By the Associated Press).—The council of five appointed three commissions to-day to continue the work of the peace conference. The commission for the execution of the German treaty consists of John Foster Dulles, United States; Sir Eric Crowe, England; Captain Andre Tardieu, France, and Vittorio Scialoja, Italy. The commission for the organization for permanent reparation consists of Louis Loucheur, France; Sydney Peel, England; Dr. Silvio Crespì, Italy, and M. Mori, Japan. The commission for the coordination of Bulgarian frontiers will be Mr. Dulles, M. Tardieu and Mr. Peel.

The council also heard M. Bratiano, Rumanian prime minister, and Basile Makiakof, Russian ambassador to France, speaking for Rumania and Russia, respectively, concerning the Bessarabian frontier. M. Makiakof stoutly opposed the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania without a plebiscite, asserting that the majority of the population was Russian. M. Bratiano claimed that the Moldavian sections of Bessarabia, which are essential Rumania should be given to Rumania.

Twenty-seven notes have been received by the peace conference from the Austrian delegation since May 22. Eight have related to the Klagenfurt section; six to methods of procedure growing chiefly out of the Austrian desire for an oral discussion; seven have related to boundaries, one to prisoners, one to diplomatic consular agents, one to the regulation of imports and exports, and three have been devoted to the status of private properties. Replies have been made to only a few of these notes, many requiring no answer. Captain Andre Tardieu presided at to-day's meeting instead of Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, who was called upon to attend the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies.

TO MARRY GERMAN IS HELD ILLEGAL

On the Ground That the United States Is Still at War with Germany—Army Regulations Forbid Inter-marriage.

Coblenz, Wednesday, July 2 (By the Associated Press).—Marriages between American soldiers and German women are forbidden by the army regulations pending ratification of the peace treaty by the United States and Germany. The judge advocate's department of the American forces on the Rhine to-night handed down a decision declaring that marriages under present conditions are illegal, on the ground that the United States is technically still at war with Germany.

Officers said any violation of this rule would be prosecuted and that the offender would be tried either on a charge of communicating with the enemy or of disregarding fraternization regulations. At army headquarters, however, inquiries continue to be received from soldiers eager to wed German girls. Since Saturday there have been so many reports of reference to the fraternization order that headquarters has issued a memorandum on the question of fraternization. The order says:
"The attention of all officers and enlisted men is called to the fact that no order has been issued revoking or in any way modifying the rules and regulations concerning fraternization and other dealings with or treatment of the civil population of the occupied area."
All commands were instructed to see that the order received the widest publicity.

"AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY."

General Headquarters Issues Orders Covering the Change of Name.

Coblenz, Wednesday, July 2 (By the Associated Press).—The United States army, or the army of occupation, will hereafter be known as the "American forces in Germany." Upon orders from general headquarters, the third army, in name only, was dissolved to-day.

In abolishing press censorship to-day, it was announced to correspondents that the American forces that they might write anything they desired, being restrained only by requests made by army headquarters on certain matters, if occasion arises. This is along the same lines laid down by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, in Washington, in dealing with correspondents.

DUELS REVIVED IN FRANCE.

Opponents Exchanged Shots But Without Results.

Paris, Wednesday, July 2.—The first duel to be fought in France since the beginning of the war occurred at Bayonne, when M. Garat, mayor and deputy, exchanged pistol shots with M. Gomme, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, without result. This was one of the numerous affairs dating back a long time, but held in suspense until the conclusion of peace. It is not expected, however, that there will be an epidemic of duels, time having settled many of these quarrels.

HOTELS RAISE RATES.

As a Means of Making Up in Part Loss of Revenues from Bars.

Boston, July 3.—As a means of making up in part for the loss of revenue at their bars, hotels yesterday raised their rates for rooms 50 cents a person. They said that soft drinks offered over the bar found few customers and their losses for a day were said to be from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

EARLY TRIAL FOR EX-KAISER

Premier Lloyd George Announced To-day in the House of Commons

TRIBUNAL WILL SIT IN LONDON, HE SAID

German Officers Will Also Be Placed on Trial

London, July 2.—The former German emperor will soon be placed on trial. Premier Lloyd George made this announcement in the House of Commons to-day in his report on the peace negotiations.

The premier declared that the tribunal which would try the former emperor would sit in London.

German officers who had committed appalling offenses, the premier said, would also be placed on trial.

The terms of the treaty with Germany in some respects were terrible, the premier said, but terrible were the deeds which justified it and still more terrible would have been the consequences if Germany had succeeded.

The German army, the premier said, was at present inadequate to disturb the peace of the feeblest of the neighbors of Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the British delegation has taken a stand resolutely opposing any attempt to put a predominantly German population under Polish rule.

WITHIN THE WINNER.

Defeated British Sculler, Col. Salier, on Henley Course.

Henley, England, July 3.—Major Paul Withington of the American army defeated Colonel E. L. Salier of Great Britain in the Kingswood sculls on the Henley course to-day.

Major Withington won by three lengths. The time was nine minutes, 28 seconds.

GERMAN PRISONERS LEAVING BELGIUM

First Lot of 500 Left Brussels Yesterday and Will Rejoin Their Units to Prepare for Repatriation.

Brussels, July 3.—The first lot of 300 German prisoners of war left Brussels yesterday. They will rejoin their units and prepare for their repatriation.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW DEAD.

Famous Woman Suffrage Leader Also Gave Services in the War.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, died at her home in Moylan, Pa., near here, at 7 o'clock last evening. Dr. Shaw was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Feb. 14, 1847. She was never married.

Dr. Shaw also was chairman of the woman's committee of the council of national defense and recently was awarded the distinguished service medal for her work during the war.

WILSON WILL LAND AT HOBOKEN TUESDAY

Will Proceed to Carnegie Hall Where a Reception Will Be Held and He Will Give a Brief Address.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—President Wilson is expected to land at Hoboken at 2:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. Under present plans he will cross to Manhattan on the Twenty-third street ferry and motor up Fifth avenue to Carnegie hall, where a reception will be held. After delivering a brief address he will leave for Washington.

HOGS JUMP AGAIN.

All Records Again Smashed in Chicago Market.

Chicago, July 3.—For the third time this week, all records of high prices were broken to-day in the hog market here. New top figures are \$32.25 a hundred-weight, a jump of 15 cents since yesterday.

BOLSHEVIKI COMPELLED TO RETREAT ON VOLGA

City of Tsaritzin, Abandoned by Them, Has Been Occupied by the Forces of General Denekine.

London, July 3.—The forces of General Denekine, the anti-bolshevik leader in southern Russia, have occupied the city of Tsaritzin, on the Volga river, south of Saratov, according to a Russian wireless report to-day. The city previously had been abandoned by the bolsheviks.

GIVES UP OCEAN FLIGHT.

Vice Admiral Mark Kerr Will Fly from St. Johns to Atlantic City.

St. Johns, N. F., July 3.—Vice Admiral Mark Kerr announced to-day that he had abandoned the proposed trans-Atlantic flight in a Handley-Page bombing machine and that instead he would fly to Atlantic City, probably starting this afternoon if the weather permits.

REACH ST. JOHNS FRIDAY MORNING

British Dirigible R-34's Signals Picked Up There Last Night

WILL REACH LONG ISLAND ON SATURDAY

The Big Balloon Was Last Reported Making Her Course Due West

London, July 3.—The British air ministry announced to-day that it expected the dirigible R-34, now in mid-ocean on her trans-Atlantic flight, to reach St. Johns, N. F., on Friday morning and Hazelhurst field, L. I., early Saturday morning.

The report from the giant airship to the air ministry at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time (5 o'clock New York time) showed that she was continuing her progress in an almost due westerly course. At 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, the position of the R-34 was 52 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 34 degrees 30 minutes west longitude. The report said the airship was cruising above fog.

Received Signals at St. Johns.

St. Johns, N. F., July 3.—The wireless station here reports having heard signals last night from the R-34, indicating that all was well and that the dirigible was continuing her westward journey. The position of the ship was not reported and consequently the station here has no idea how far she has progressed on her voyage.

MAKES FINAL PLEA IN HER OWN DEFENSE

Mrs. Skeels, Pale but Calm, Made Absolute Denial That She Gave Poison Either to Miss Gay or to Her Brother.

Lawrence, Mass., July 3.—Scated within six feet of the jury box, and propped in pillows, Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren to-day gave a last word to the jury in defending herself against the charge that she murdered her patient, Miss Florence W. Gay, with poison. The former nurse, pale but calm, made absolute denial that she had given Miss Gay or her brother, Albert J. Wilkins of Bayonne, N. J., whom she is also charged with having poisoned, any medicine not prescribed by a physician.

"I had nothing to gain by the death of Miss Gay or my brother," she said. "I loved both."
Mrs. Lundgren sought to explain the packages which she sent from the Gay home at Andover to her parents' home in Bayonne, as being of food instead of articles of bric-a-brac, which the prosecution contends she stole.

"I had always been accustomed to sending packages to Bayonne," she explained, "and they were usually something which I cooked. I had three brothers and a sick sister-in-law, and not more than two weeks would elapse between packages to either. The reason the commonwealth found nothing that was sent in these packages to Bayonne was because it was all food, and was eaten up."

After Mrs. Lundgren had been carried back to her usual place, Judge Webster B. Thayer began his charge to the jury. This was expected to occupy two or three hours.

19 BOMBS FOUND STORED NEAR BOSTON

Federal Authorities Believe the Weapons Were to Be Used in a Terror Demonstration on the Fourth of July.

Boston, July 3.—Discovery of 19 bombs in a shed at Walpole, where, according to reports, they had been made by two brothers who said they were "getting ready for the Fourth," was made known by the department of justice bureau to-day. The bombs were made from gas piping in several sizes, the tubes closed at one end, filled with black powder, and with fuses attached.

Daniel F. O'Connell, federal inspector of explosives and an agent of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, went to Walpole to interview the makers of the bombs.

LIBRARIANS VISITED QUARRIES

After Brief Session of Library Institute at Montpelier.

The free public library continued the conduct of its library institute at Montpelier to-day. This morning Miss Margery Quigley of New York spoke upon cataloging and classification, after which the party went to the granite quarries in Barre town, spending the remainder of the morning there. This afternoon they visited the book bindery at the Capital City Press, where the work was explained to them and the manner of handling books also explained. Then Miss Grace Kingsland gave a demonstration in book mending.

This evening Miss Alice Blanchard will speak upon work with children. Last evening Mrs. Margaret Deland's talk upon "The Spirit of the Women of France" was very interesting. She showed how they helped conduct the war, referring to the little things, then to the acts of heroism like one of the young women who found that the British soldiers were on the wrong road, one that would lead them into the Germans before they were ready. She conducted the regiment to the right location.

BIG FIGHT BULLETINS ROUNDED BY ROUND

The big fight at Toledo to-morrow between Willard and Dempsey will be reported round by round over the leased wire into The Times office and the bulletins will be announced at the office just as soon as received. The fight begins at 4 o'clock (eastern time).

BARRE'S "FOURTH" PROGRAM IN HONOR OF SERVICE MEN

The following is the program for the celebration in Barre to-morrow in honor of the homecoming of the service men in the great war:

Morning.
6:30-7—Ringing of church bells.
10—Grand review of soldiers and sailors in uniform, Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American war veterans, five bands, uniformed fraternal orders, patriotic societies, decorated automobiles, boy scouts, floats, horribles, police escort, mounted marshals and aides, Red Cross nurses. Parade forms in Currier park, line of march to extend down Eastern avenue, Summer street, Maple avenue, North and South Main streets.
12—Free dinner to local and visiting soldiers and sailors in uniform—members of the committee will point the way; noonday concert in City park.
Note—The Barre Red Cross chapter will maintain emergency tents and information bureaus in City park and at the south end park.

Afternoon.
1:30—Aeroplane flight. A stellar airman, Lieut. J. J. Lynch, was not only a flyer, but an instructor during the world war, will fly in his Curtiss JN-4. His "stunting" will include loops, vertical banks, figure eights, outside spirals, nose dives, barrel rolls, side slips, forward slips, whip stalls, the Immelman turn, and the famous, death-defying tail spin. Sergt. Alex. D. Straton of Barre, who trained at Love field, Texas, will be his flight companion. The take-off will be staged directly in front of the hangar at south end park.
3—South end park: Baseball, Barre vs. Montpelier, ladder-climbing bicycle, pony and motorcycle races; 100-, 220-yard dashes, potato race, ladies' race, and contests of highland fling and sword dancers.
5—Final aeroplane flights.
6—Free luncheon for soldiers and sailors.
8:30—Band concert in City park.
8:30-12—Free outdoor dancing for everybody; North Main, between Merchant and West streets; music by a 14-piece orchestra.
9—Spectacular bonfire, illuminating countryside for miles around.

MARRIED SINCE MARCH.

Lieut. Alexander Ogston of Barre and Miss Caroline Bashaw of Agawam, Mass.

The following taken from a Springfield, Mass., daily paper will be of interest locally: "Miss Caroline Bashaw of Agawam, popular supervisor in the local telephone exchange, proved to her fellow operators last night that she can keep a secret, when at a party given in the home of Miss Helen Carlin of Biltmore street, she surprised 75 telephone operators by announcing that she had been married to Lieut. Alexander Ogston of Barre, Vt., since last March. After the wedding the couple agreed that no one should know of the wedding until the bridegroom, who was then a student at Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., should be graduated. He received his sheepskin June 12 and the couple agreed that the news should be made public.

"When the secret was out, Miss Carlin invited 75 operators to a party in her home on Biltmore street last night, when the girls showed the high esteem of the bride by giving her a chest of silver. Miss Adelaide Carlin gave an exhibition of esthetic dancing. A mock wedding was celebrated. Miss Josephine Cran taking the part of the bride, Mrs. Minnie Renssion, the bridegroom and Miss Minnie Martin acted as clergyman. During the evening refreshments were served and enjoyed."

This announcement appeared about two weeks ago and is a surprise to many of Mr. Ogston's friends in this city. Since his graduation he has been residing with his parents on Ayers street, but intends to leave soon for Springfield, where he has a position. Mr. Ogston was very active in athletics while at Springfield and Norwich. His many friends extend their best wishes.

THREE MEN INJURED

When Oxygen Regulator on Acetylene-Burning Machine Exploded.

St. Albans, July 3.—An oxygen regulator on an acetylene-burning machine exploded yesterday afternoon in the machine shops of the Central Vermont railroad, seriously injuring Charles Vreass about the face, glass flying into one eye. The glass also cut Albert Mayo about the face and Eugene Richard on the face and hands. The three men were taken to the office of Dr. W. J. Upton. The wounds of Mayo and Richard were soon dressed, but Vreass had to have stitches taken for cuts on his face and also underwent a night operation on his eye. It is thought at the present time that he will lose the sight of the eye.
According to the men who had been working on the machine, there had been much trouble with it in the morning. The compressed air had been tested before the accident and declared satisfactory. Soon afterwards the gauges of the tank blew off.

BROUGHT 67 PRISONERS.

Transport Wilhelmina Also Carried Some American Troops.

New York, July 3.—The transport Wilhelmina arrived to-day from St. Nazaire with 1,801 troops, including 68 officers and 1,537 men of the 61st Pioneer infantry. Other troops on board were two officers and 12 men of the first West coast, photo division; 67 prisoners and scattered casuals.

Traffic Regulations for July 4.

No vehicles will be allowed during the parade, July 4, on Summer street, Maple avenue from Summer to Main street, and Main street to the trotting park gate on Ayers street.
The following streets and places have been designated as parking places: Cottage street, Central street, South Main street, North Main street, West street, Merchant street, Keith avenue, Prospect street, Granite street and Ayers street beyond the trotting park gate.
Barre citizens are asked to co-operate with the committees for the proper entertainment of visitors; also to leave their own cars at home during the parade. Police Committee.

AIRMAN LOOKED FOR LATE TODAY

Lieut. J. J. Lynch Is Flying to Barre from Mineola, L. I.

MAY PERFORM STUNTS EARLY THIS EVENING

Various Parts of Barre's Welcome to Her Service Men Are Ready

All Barre and towns about well, were on tip-toe to-day in anticipation of the arrival of Lieut. J. J. Lynch, U. S. army aviator, who is to distribute the flying feature to Barre's homecoming celebration to-morrow. Lieut. Lynch left early in the morning for Mineola, L. I., to get his ship, a Curtiss JN-4. He was due in Rutland this morning, as it was expected that he would alight there during the noon hour.

It is planned to stage Lieut. Lynch's preliminary flight this evening if he arrives in time this afternoon. The other features of his flight, including the stunts, will be carried out as per schedule to-morrow, with one flight early in the afternoon and the second flight before dusk. Sergt. Alex. D. Straton, in response to a request from the committee, has consented to accompany Lieut. Lynch. Much interest has been aroused over the possibility that several local people, at one time or another, will go up with the aviator as passengers.

Practically everything is in readiness for the biggest celebration in the history of the city. Last night at a final round-up of the various committees, the chairman were able to check up accurately on the progress of plans. Nothing has been overlooked in an effort to make the affair complete in every respect. Elaborate plans for taking care of the crowd, both in the morning along the line of march, and in the afternoon at the grounds, have been made by the city government and the committee. Last evening Mayor Glysson swore in another large group of special civilian police to aid in keeping the streets and grounds well policed. In this connection it should be said that no revolvers of any calibre or type will be permitted in use. This is an inflexible rule and every officer is instructed to see that it is observed.

The parade will form on Currier park at 9:30 o'clock or earlier, and it is expected that it will be on the move by 10. The line of march will extend from Currier park, down Eastern avenue to Summer street, thence to Maple avenue, and thence up North Main and South Main streets to the south end park. Automobiles will not be allowed to park in the streets where the parade is to be held, although ample parking arrangements have been made on side streets and elsewhere. Local car owners are requested to leave their autos at home.

Barre was ablaze with color to-day and by early afternoon the advance guard for a large crowd of visitors was beginning to arrive. The outlook for a celebration that will do credit to the city and town, as well as to soldiers and sailors, who are to be honored, is very promising, according to final reports from the several committee heads. Printed programs of the day's events will be distributed to-morrow.

LAKE MOREY CLUB.

Incorporated with Capital Stock of \$50,000.

The Lake Morey club has filed articles of incorporation in the secretary of state's office for the purpose of conducting a recreation club on the shores of Lake Morey. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 100 shares. The signers of the papers are Robert R. Cockman of Fitchburg, D. S. Conant, Helen I. May and C. A. Shields of St. Johnsbury.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Ernest Vener of Warren street left yesterday for Concord, N. H., having obtained employment there.
The water department erected a temporary watering trough to-day near the Congregational church on Church street. This will accommodate the animals sufficiently until it is decided just where the large granite trough will be placed permanently.

Notices are to be placed to-day near houses occupied by sick persons in order to prevent any discomfort on the part of the sufferers by the Fourth of July noise. The police request that the public refrain from causing disturbances in these specified localities, and should anyone cause unnecessary disturbance the law will be enforced to its full extent.

Mrs. Eva Higgs and daughter, Mildred, Edwin Keast and F. P. Stone completed to-day a tour through Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, covering a period of about a week. Mrs. Higgs and daughter and Mr. Keast attended old home week celebration at Westerly, R. I., during the trip, while Mr. Stone passed much time in Plainfield, N. H.

A large part of the city will be covered by the parade to-morrow in order to allow the many thousands of people expected to be present an opportunity to get a good view. At 10 o'clock sharp the line of march will start from Currier park and extend down Eastern avenue, through Summer street, thence to Maple avenue and from there to North Main street. It will then continue up South Main street to the trotting park. To-day in all parts of the city storekeepers, lodge members and, in fact, almost everyone in the city, will be making preparations for the day of all days, July 4. Floats were being constructed, windows decorated and vast preparations continue to be made in all lines.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW

To-morrow, Independence day, there will be no issue of The Times. Saturday's paper will contain a full account of the day's activities.